both from evaporation and downward percolation. It was therefore obvious that such a policy would diminish the resources of the Government in contending against famine, by diminishing the available water supply of the country. He hoped that the Mysore Government would firmly uphold its right to use the water falling within its own territory without allowing itself to be led away by quotations from books on international law relating to riparian rights of European Nations on the Rhine. He had been informed with reference to this subject that the late Sir Oliver St. John was reported to to have said with extreme indignation that he "supposed Mysore would soon not be allowed by the British Government to plant a tree in case it might precipitate moisture which would otherwise pass over into the Madras Presidency." Irrespective of questions of rights and obligations, the indisputable fact remains that to prevent use of water where it falls is to allow much of it to run to waste, benefiting neither party.

Dewan's reply.—How the question stands has been explained in the address delivered yesterday and the Government will do what may be possible in this matter.

Note.—Mr. Elliott then began to make a few remarks against the exercise of plenary jurisdiction over Railway lines in Mysore by the British Government; but he was requested to drop the subject as it was beyond the scope of the Representative Assembly to deal with it.

Subject No. 7.
Reciprocity in the Execution of Criminal Processes.

Summary of Representation.—Complete reciprocity should be granted between British and Mysore territory as regards Criminal Processes.

Mr. Elliott would call attention to the fact that, though as regards many States in India, it might be inadvisable to grant such reciprocity, Mysore, from having been so long under British rule, and from the fact that it is at present administered as if it were still British territory, and that new laws cannot be enacted without the sanction of the British Government, the concession in this case might be most safely made. The hardship as regards warrants was particularly felt by the planters and had often been urged on the Government.

Dewan's reply.—The subject has been engaging the anxious consideration of the Mysore Government and the Government of India has been again approached on it recently incidentally in connection with another question. The orders of the Supreme Government will be awaited.

Subject No. 8.
Triennial election of Representatives.

Summary of Representation.—Representatives should be declared to be Representative members of this Assembly till new ones are elected. Otherwise, they cease to have a status as soon as the Assembly disperses after its meetings at Mysore and members have nothing to do till the following year. It will be advantageous to have triennial elections and to declare that members once elected should continue members for 3

years. In that case members would know what subjects have once been brought forward and settled and what remain to be brought up before Government.

Dewan's reply.—The point is noted for consideration when the present rules may be revised. It must however be remembered that the main object of the Representative Assembly is to afford the people of the State opportunity to represent their wants and grievances and not to give them a control over the Administration and from this point of view, it is an advantage rather than the reverse to have different Representatives in different years.

Subject No. 9.
Government Agricultural Banks.

Summary of Representation.—Agricultural Banks should be established by Government. The subject is an important one and deserves to be fully looked into.

Dewan's reply.—Noted. A Committee will be appointed to mature a plan and submit it for the consideration of Government.

Subject No. 10.
Remission for entire failure of crops.

Summary of Representation.—It is the general wish of Representatives that remissions of assessment should be granted where there is an entire failure of crops. Mr. Elliott had no personal experience of this question in Mysore. As a land-lord holding land in England, he knew that applications for remission of rent were not agreeable. But even so, land-lords in England willingly granted remissions of rent where these were called for.

Dewan's reply.—The Assembly has already been informed that under the principles on which land assessments in Mysore are fixed, no remission of assessment for failure of crops can be allowed except in extraordinary seasons of drought.

Subject No. 11.
Management of Religious and Charitable institutions.

Summary of discussion.—Last year on representation being made (*Vide* subject No. 5 in the Proceedings) that arrangements should be made for enforcing the objects with which Matts were endowed and securing better supervision of the affairs of the more important Matts, the Dewan was pleased to observe that a movement for reformation of the kind should originate with the people, that there was no doubt that the Matts were bound to provide an adequate educational agency, but that it was not possible for the Government to take any steps to enforce the obligation so long as the people remained more or less apathetic in the matter and that in the absence of a very general popular demand, any Government interference was likely to be resented as an unjust invasion of the privileges of the Matts. Upon this and with a view to elicit public opinion on the subject, circulars were addressed to leading men of the Brahmin community, Smartha, Srivaishnava and Madhava, throughout the Province, calling for an expression of opinion. The answers received and petitions to Government in the sense of the representation made last year,